The Pyongyang Times

No. 51 (365) SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1971 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph with Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of Tokyo, Japan, after receiving him

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph with a Nepalese public figure after receiving him

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Governor of Tokyo, Japan

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 30 Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of Tokyo, Japan, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the party of Governor Ryokichi Minobe —Takeshi Komori, Standing Director of the Political Affairs Survey Board of Tokyo Metropolis; Singo Ishizaka, Special Secretary to the Governor of Tokyo; Kunio Ishikawa, Chief of the External Affairs Section of the Public Relations and Tourist Industry Division of the General Affairs Bureau of Tokyo Metropolis; and Tsukio Tominaga, Deputy Chief of the External Affairs Section of the Public Relations and Tourist Industry Division of the General Affairs Bureau of Tokyo Metropolis.

Also present there were Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Li Sang Son, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Kim Ju Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Gives Luncheon in Honour of Governor of Tokyo, Japan

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a luncheon on October 30 in honour of Ryokichi Minobe, Governor of Tokyo, Japan, on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were Governor Ryokichi Minobe and his party.

Also present there were Kim Il, First Vice-Premier; Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Li Sang Son, Chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee; Kim Jae Bong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Kim Gwan Sop, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; and Kim Ju Yong, Vice-Chairman of the Korean National Peace Committee.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Nepalese Public Figure

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on October 31 Nepalese public figure Tanka Prasad Acharia and his wife on a visit to our country.

Kim Gwan Sop, Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, was present on the occasion.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, had a friendly conversation with the guests.

Personal Letter and Gifts from

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader of the Entire Korean People,

Conveyed to

Samdech NORODOM SIHANOUK, Head of State of Cambodia

Chang Chol, Vice-Minister of Culture and Vice-Chairman of the Korea-Cambodia Friendship Association, being entrusted, conveyed a personal letter and gifts from Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire Korean people, to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on November 12, according to a report from Peking.

Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of our country to China, was present on the occasion.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk extended sincere thanks to the great Leader, Marshal Kim Il Sung, for the personal letter and valuable gifts.

Report on Third Plenum of Fifth Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea

The Third Plenum of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea opened on November 15, 1971.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of our Party, presided over the Plenum.

The Plenum was attended by the Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party. The Members of the Central Auditing Commission of the Party were also present at the Plenum. Attending the Plenum as observers were functionaries of the Party Central Committee, central committees of the working people's organizations, ministries, central organs and local Party and government bodies and economic organs.

The following items were placed on the agenda of the Plenum:

1. **On Some Problems Raised in the International Situation;**
2. **On the Task Facing the Domain of Machine-building Industry in Carrying Out the Three Major Tasks of the Technical Revolution;**
3. **On the Production of Popular Consumption Goods.**

At the Plenum, Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, made the report "On Some Problems Raised in the International Situation," the first item on the agenda.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made an all-round analysis of problems raised in the international situation at present and gave a profound scientific and theoretical exposition.

Comrade Kim Il Sung summed up the great successes our Party has made by pursuing a correct foreign policy and pointed out that the internal and external situation at present is developing in favour of the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people and that the U.S. imperialists, Japanese militarists who tail after them, and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are landing themselves in a greater difficulty.

Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the line to be followed by the Party in its activities for strengthening the international solidarity of our revolution and promoting the peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the prevailing situation.

The Plenum continued.

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Letters and Telegrams of Greetings from Various Countries on the Occasion of 23rd Birthday of DPRK

On the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, received letters and telegrams of greetings from the attendants of the mass meeting of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; Birgitta Seveford, Chairman of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association; Amar Natr Vidyalankar, General Secretary of the All India-Korea Friendship Association; Fernando Murillo Biana, Secretary General of the Chile-Korea Friendship and Cultural Association; Oscar Cabrera, Secretary General of the Uruguay-Korea Friendship Association; and Antonio Roasio, President of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, also received telegrams of greetings from Dr. Fawzi El Said, General Secretary of the International Federation of Arab Trade Unions; Wofik Tiibi, Secretary General of the Arab Journalists Union; the revolutionary Ecuadorian youths in Cuba; Major Elias Manuit Camero, a Venezuelan revolutionary in Cuba; the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard of Brazil in Cuba; the Representation of the Popular Revolutionary Vanguard of Brazil in Algeria; the Baghdad Branch of the National Liberation Movement of Palestine; S.K.S. Bouma, Deputy Delegate of the Zimbabwe African People's Union; Manuel Alegre on behalf of the Portuguese Patriotic Front for National Liberation; Salah Galib, Chairman of the Confederation of Workers of Egypt; Muhammad Fadallah Al Hatil, Secretary of the Cairo Branch of the Arab Socialist League; Lawyer Demba Dialo, Honorary Chairman of the Mali Peace Movement Committee; Wozdan Sawa, General Secretary of the General Union of Palestinian Women; Lavinder Handa, Director of the Editorial Board of the paper **Korea Reunification** in New Delhi; Mulham Kalam, President of the Lebanese Editors Association; Yoshio Nishitani, President of the "Miraisha" Publishing House of Japan; and Alli Balut, President of the weekly **Dustur** in Beirut.

On the occasion, he also received letters and telegrams of greetings from members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Mandalay Branch of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association; members of the "Study Group of the Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; members of the "Publishing House of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; members of the "Women's Group for Study of the Great Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; members of the "Committee of Educational Scientists for Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Union of Burma; Manicral Shiresta, Editor-in-Chief of the "Editorial Board for Publishing the Works of Premier Kim Il Sung" of the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association and Vice-Chairman of the association; Maniel Guafo Mbandemejoo, Chief of the "Group of African Students for Study of the Revolutionary Philosophy of Premier Kim Il Sung"; members of the "Study Group of the Works and History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" studying in Europe; Jakov Camarata, Chief of the "Study Group of the Works and History of Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Angolan Liberation Movement in the Republic of Zambia; members of the "Workers' Committee for Studying the Revolutionary Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in the Near and Middle East; members of the "Dahomey Committee of Friendship and Solidarity with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the "Dahomey Study Group of the Works and Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung"; members of the "Study Group of the *Juche* Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Santome and Principe Liberation Committee; Victor L. Mayekiso, Chief of the "Study Group of the Immortal Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the African National Liberation Movement Organization in Cairo; Abdul Hamid Nasser, Chairman of the "Committee for Translating and Publishing the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" in Beirut; Samira Ab Gajara, Chairman of the "Committee for Study of the Ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Palestinian women and Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Union of Palestinian Women; Cristina Chilandr, Chairman of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Stockholm University of Sweden; and Schepan Dabirdef, Chief of the "Study Group of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association.

In addition to these, many letters and telegrams came from various countries.

The letter from the attendants of the mass meeting of the Burma-Korea Friendship Association and the attendants of the rally think it the greatest happiness and glory to send reverentially a letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Leader of genius of the revolution, laid down the original line of defeating with violence the Japanese imperialist aggressors armed to the teeth and founding the first state of proletarian dictatorship in Korea regarding the question of winning power as the most important one in the revolution ever since he started his revolutionary activities, and organized and led the 15-year-long arduous armed struggle to brilliant victory.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, was a great historic event in the national-liberation struggle in Korea and had an epochal significance in consolidating the world socialist camp.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, today Korea is prospering and developing as a mighty and civilized socialist power, shedding lustre on the whole world as a country of "heroic Korea," "the fatherland of *Juche*" and "example of socialism."

Korea has become the beacon of hope and a great banner of struggle which encourage boundlessly the struggle of the world people against imperialism and colonialism and for national independence and the building of a new society.

The great immortal revolutionary theories of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, are brilliant Marxism-Leninism of our times and the program and textbook illumining the road ahead of the world revolutionary people.

We are firmly convinced that under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the Korean people will certainly drive out U.S. imperialism from south Korea and reunify their homeland, and we will always extend a firm solidarity to the struggle of the Korean people.

We sincerely wish you good health and a long life for the victory of the world revolution.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, replying to his message of greetings sent on the latter's 60th birthday.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea received a message from **Ahmed Bin Ali Al Thani**, Sheik of State of Qatar, replying to his message of greetings on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of Qatar.

(Continued on Page 2)

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Answers Telegrams and Letters Sent from Many Countries on 23rd Anniversary of DPRK

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent telegrams to the Party and government leaders of many countries in reply to their congratulatory telegrams sent on the occasion of the 23rd founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, also replied to the telegrams and letters from fighting organizations, friendship organizations, public organizations of many countries, international organizations and democratic figures in various countries.

In his reply telegrams he expressed his thanks to them for their telegrams and letters sent on the occasion of the 23rd anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and his firm conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our country and these countries would further strengthen and develop in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea also replied to the telegrams it had received from the Parties of many countries on the occasion.

(Continued from Page 1)

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of the independence of Guinea.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Abdul Rahman Al Eriani**, President of the Republican Council of the Yemen Arab Republic, on the occasion of the 9th anniversary of the Revolution of the Yemen Arab Republic, the national holiday of the Yemeni people.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Domenec Mentoff**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, on the occasion of the national day of this country.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Ahmed Bin Ali Al Thani**, Sheik of the State of Qatar, on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of Qatar on September 1.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to **Makarios**, President of the Republic of Cyprus, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of Cyprus.

✦ Premier **Kim Il Sung** of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a message of greetings to Major General **Yakubu Gowon**, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, on the occasion of the 11th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Amilcar Cabral**, General Secretary of the African Independence Party of Portuguese Guinea and Cape Verde Islands, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Party.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received a telegram from **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China** in reply to its message of greetings sent on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a telegram to **the Central Committee of the Belgian Communist Party** greeting the 50th anniversary of the founding of the BCP.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message to the **African National Union of Tanganyika** greeting its 15th congress.

To Unite Masses Firmly

Immediately after liberation, the great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, founded a Marxist-Leninist Party, the General Staff in the Korean revolution, and expanded and strengthened it organizationally and ideologically. On the other hand, he did his utmost to rally the broad masses closely around the Party.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, the chieftain of world reaction, who occupied south Korea were running amuck to whip together all the reactionary forces. Various political parties were trying their hardest to win over more masses to their sides. Under such condition, it was a pressing task to unite the popular masses around the Party at once and organize and mobilize them to the struggle for winning victory in the revolution.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, made a scientific analysis of the complex situation created after liberation and solved this question in an original way so as to meet the demands of the development of the revolution, drawing on rich experience he gained during the heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle in forming anti-Japanese national united front to rally the broad anti-Japanese revolutionary forces.

In his work "On the Building of New Korea and the National United Front," the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught as follows:

"The building of a new, democratic Korea is entirely dependent on whether or not we succeed in the work of strengthening the Communist Party, forming the national united front and rallying the broad masses around the Communist Party. Every Communist should wage an active struggle to constantly expand and strengthen the Party ranks, to cooperate in good faith with the friendly parties and win over the broad masses." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 9.)

As the Leader taught, to win over the broad masses and organize and mobilize them to the revolutionary struggle constitutes a basic guarantee for victory in the revolution.

The revolution is the work for the popular masses and its victory cannot be won without mobilizing the broad masses.

Proceeding from this, he taught that the popular masses should be awakened politically and various mass organizations, the transmission belts of our Party, be organized to rally the broad masses in them and that a democratic national united front should be formed with various patriotic, democratic parties and groups.

He definitely clarified the principles to be observed in the united front movement.

He taught that the united front should be based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and comprise the broadest possible patriotic democratic forces including the national capitalists and that the principle of combining unity and struggle should be observed in forming an alliance with the national capitalists.

He stressed that in the united front movement the Communist Party should firmly maintain its independence and definitely play the leading role and that the united front should be formed according to the principle of uncompromising fight with the reactionary forces.

Following the programmatic teachings of the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Communist Party vigorously unfolded the struggle for winning over the popular masses and realizing the democratic national united front.

The Leader correctly guided the Party in this struggle.

He worked hard day and night to firmly build up the Party organizationally and ideologically and unite the broad toiling masses organizationally.

Despite the claims of busy life, he who took upon himself the destinies of the country and the nation often met representatives of all walks of life and explained the internal and external situation and the Party's political line to the masses in an effort to win over the masses and pull them together.

Considering that to unite the working people organizationally is the most important work not only for the fulfilment of the immediate task but also for the great future of the Korean revolution, the Leader exerted himself to form mass organizations.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"Without broad mass organizations around itself our Party would eventually become something like a man with only bones but no flesh. Our Party, therefore, should conduct the work of further consolidating all social organizations, of uniting the broad masses in them, educating the broader masses through those organizations and uniting them closely around the Party." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. I, p. 143.)

As the Leader said, a Marxist-Leninist Party can be a powerful Party rooted deep among the masses of the people and lead the masses to win victory in the revolution only when it has revolutionary mass organizations.

The Leader taught that working people's organizations should be organized according to classes and strata of the masses—the working class, peasants, women, youth and students, etc. And he correctly defined the forms and tasks of working people's organizations to suit the task of the democratic revolution. He clarified that the working people's organizations should become the revolutionary organizations which function under our Party's unitary leadership and defend and carry through the Party's lines and policies and the mass organizations which have the communist nuclei as their backbone and embrace all the masses that can be united.

In order to successfully conduct this work, he dispatched many communist nuclei he himself had reared to different localities and personally went deep into the midst of workers, peasants and other masses of people and gave guidance for accelerating the work of forming the working people's organizations.

Smashing vicious splitting manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the domestic reactionaries and all sorts of obstructive manoeuvres of factionalists and local separatists and putting to right the Right and Left deviations, he saw to it that all classes and all strata of the people which could participate in the revolution were united in the mass organizations.

As a result, in a brief time after liberation, workers, technicians and office employees were organized into the General Federation of Trade Unions, agricultural working people into the Peasants Union, youth and students into the Democratic Youth League and women into the Democratic Women's Union and millions of working people were united organizationally.

After setting up the mass organizations, he led the Party to strengthen its guidance of them.

At that time, the anti-Party factionalists, refusing the Party's leadership of the trade unions, heinously plotted to lead them in a wrong direction.

The great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, exposed and smashed the plot of the factionalists ideologically and theoretically and taught that after the people's power was established the trade unions should actively support the people's committees and mobilize the masses to the struggle for implementing all the policies of the people's committees.

Stressing that the Party was the organization of the highest form of all the organizations of the working class, he saw to it that the Party's guidance of the trade unions and all other working people's organizations was further strengthened.

The Leader took measures for the working people's organizations to explain and propagate our Party's lines and policies among the masses and intensify the mass political education work to enhance the class awakening and national pride of the toiling masses.

The mass organizations vigorously conducted the organizational and political work for firmly arming the working people with the great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea, of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, and mustering them close around him.

The working people's organizations dynamically carried out the political education work among the masses to heighten their boundless national pride in and honour of living under the great Leader, reject illusion about U.S. imperialism and increase their hatred for it.

Under the personal guidance of the Leader, the working people's organizations—the General Federation of Trade Unions, the Peasants Union, the Democratic Youth League and the Democratic Women's Union—were more rapidly strengthened and developed organizationally and ideologically and the revolutionary forces of the working masses grew, which were strong enough to establish the people's power and successfully carry out democratic reforms.

Having built up the Party firmly and united the toiling masses, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, directed much efforts to the work of united front with the friendly parties in an effort to band together all the patriotic democratic forces.

He helped in the founding of democratic political parties of petty bourgeoisie, national capitalists, religionists and other middle-of-the-road forces and made much for their sound development.

He positively helped the friendly parties in setting forth the programme which would define it as their basic task to liquidate the pro-Japanese elements and the traitors to the nation and help in the work of building a sovereign and independent democratic state and in advancing the organizational lines suited to their own character.

And he realized alliance with the friendly parties and skilfully organized and unfolded the joint struggle with them.

In this way, the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, strengthened unity with the social organizations and democratic political parties and, on this basis, laid a foundation for the united front in a brief period.

In the northern half of the Republic, the reactionaries were isolated, the broad masses were won over to the side of the revolution and the united action with democratic political parties and social organizations was strengthened in the course of practical struggle for realizing the political line of the Communist Party. Not only that. Through the establishment of the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, the democratic national united front was virtually realized.

On the basis of such a success, the Committee of the North Korean Democratic National United Front was formed in July 1946 under the personal guidance of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, and this consolidated the unity of the democratic forces.

In this way, our Party, under the sagacious leadership of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, won over the broad masses and brought all the patriotic democratic forces around itself.

This rendered it possible to found the people's power and successfully fulfil the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution in a short space of time after liberation and open a brighter prospect for the Korean revolution.

Li Chang Gyu

A joint communique on the visit of the delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public in Pyongyang on November 16.

The joint communique pointed out that the delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden which paid a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was received by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, during its visit and that a friendly talk took place on the occasion.

Noting that talks were held between the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea and the delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden, the joint communique went on:

Present at the talks from the Workers' Party of Korea side were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, and Comrade Kim Gil Hyon, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Present there from the Left Party Communists of Sweden side were Comrade Urban Karlsson, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Left Party Communists of Sweden and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Party, who headed the delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden, and member of the delegation Comrade Lars Petersson, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Left Party Communists of Sweden.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and activities of their respective Parties and exchanged views on further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two Parties and questions of common concern, and reached a unanimity of views on questions discussed.

At the talks the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea informed the delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden that the Korean people under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung have converted their country into a socialist industrial state by thoroughly embodying his *Juche* idea and the revolutionary line of independence, self-sustenance and self-defence in all fields. The delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden resolutely denounced the ever-intensified new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists against Korea and the reinvasion scheme of the Japanese militarists against Korea and expressed full support and firm solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people for achieving the complete victory of socialism, making the U.S. imperialist aggressor army withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country independently and in a peaceful way on a democratic basis.

The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea received information from the delegation of the Left Party Communists of Sweden on the struggle of the Left Party Communists and the working class of Sweden against the aggressive policy of imperialism and the exploitation and oppression by monopoly capital and for the vital rights of the toiling masses, democracy and social progress and expressed full support and solidarity for it.

In conclusion, the joint communique stressed that today when the aggressive and subversive machinations of the imperialists against the socialist countries and international revolutionary forces have become all the more undisguised, the Communist Parties, Workers' Parties and all the anti-imperialist forces should unite their strength and wage a joint struggle vigorously in all parts of the world for frustrating the aggressive machinations of U.S. imperialism and smashing the aggressive ambition of Japanese militarism and West German militarism, its faithful allies, and for peace, democracy, national independence and the victory of the cause of socialism.

Joint Communique

on Visit of Delegation of Left Party Communists of Sweden to Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Preparation of Powerful Revolutionary Forces in South Korea—Original Strategic Policy of Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Great Leader

In his report to historic Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the great Marxist-Leninist, made a correct analysis of the character, basic task, target and motive power of the south Korean revolution and of the historical experience and lesson of the south Korean revolutionary movement and set forth a scientific, original strategic policy of building up powerful revolutionary forces in south Korea.

The most important thing in preparing the revolutionary forces is to solidly build up the main revolutionary force.

In this regard the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught as follows:

"What is of paramount importance in preparing the revolutionary forces is to strengthen the Marxist-Leninist Party, the General Staff in the revolution, and closely rally the workers and peasants around it to firmly build up the main force of the revolution." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 88.)

As the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, taught, the main revolutionary force comprises the main classes that can be mobilized in the revolution and a Marxist-Leninist Party which is deeply rooted among them.

In south Korea the working class and the peasantry form the main classes in the revolution.

As for the south Korean working class, it has been long exploited and oppressed more harshly than any other classes by the foreign aggressors and their lackeys. It, therefore, has the greatest interest in carrying out the anti-imperialist national-liberation people's democratic revolution whose mission it is to carry out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic tasks and go over to socialism in south Korea; it is the most revolutionary, leading class that can carry this revolution to the end.

The countryside of south Korea has been reduced to a colonial agricultural area where the feudal relations of exploitation are predominant, the rural economy fragmentized to the extreme and the greater part of the peasants are poor and hired peasants. Due to the colonial plunder by U.S. imperialism, the exploitation and oppression by the landlords and the harsh extortion of grain and taxes by the puppet regime, the south Korean peasants live in abject poverty and rightlessness.

That is why the south Korean peasants have a very strong revolutionary leaning and a vital interest in the anti-imperialist national-liberation people's democratic revolution and participate in it actively.

The workers and peasants, the main revolutionary classes, have enormous revolutionary potentialities. But, if they fail to rally themselves close around the Marxist-Leninist Party, they cannot become a powerful main detachment. Only under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party, a guiding force, can the working class and the peasantry be armed with the ever-victorious revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, and led to the revolutionary struggle in a body rallied close around him.

The Marxist-Leninist Party and the masses of workers and peasants united around it—the main force of the revolution—play in the revolution the role of the main unit which deals decisive blows at the counterrevolutionary forces on the main front of the revolutionary struggle.

Therefore, without building up the main revolutionary force preferentially and solidly, it is impossible to crush the counterrevolutionary forces.

Only when it is strong, can the main revolutionary force exert a powerful revolutionary influence on the broad masses of all other classes and strata that can be enlisted in the revolution, overcome their vacillation, win them over to the side of the revolution and give them leadership to the last.

In order to solidly build up the main revolutionary force in south Korea, it is most important to reinforce the Marxist-Leninist Party by strengthening its organizational and ideological unity based on its unitary ideology, the *Juche* idea of the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, expanding its force among the masses and consolidating its mass foundation.

It is also important to form various forms of mass organizations among the broad masses of workers and peasants, enroll them in these organizations and thus unite them close around the Party.

The broad masses of workers and peasants can be awakened politically and ideologically, become an organized force and play the role of the main detachment in the revolution, only when they are united in the revolutionary mass organizations under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party.

What is also important in preparing a powerful revolutionary force in south Korea is to build up an auxiliary revolutionary force.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"It is required to weld all the strata interested in the revolution into a single political force, while building up the main detachment of the revolution well.... The revolutionary organizations of south Korea should do their utmost to form an anti-U.S. united front for national salvation embracing all the patriotic political parties, public organizations, the masses of various strata and individual personages under the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-fascism and democratization." (Ibid., pp. 88-89.)

"The masses of all walks of life cannot be the main force of the revolution; but when they join forces with the workers and peasants, they will constitute an important auxiliary force capable of dealing a heavy blow at the enemy." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 92.)

In order to win victory in the revolution, not only the workers and peasants but also the broad masses of all classes and strata interested in the revolution should be enlisted in it under the leadership of the Marxist-Leninist Party.

Only when the broad masses of various strata are won over to the side of the revolution and welded into a single political force, is it possible to completely isolate the counterrevolutionary force, secure the overwhelming supremacy of the revolutionary force and achieve victory in revolution.

In south Korea the U.S. imperialists continue their colonial domination. They give active protection to the bandful of landlords, comprador capitalists and reactionary bureaucrats as the class foundation of their colonial rule and plunder and exploit the absolute majority of the people while suppressing them in a fascist way.

Despite differences of their positions, social status and political views, the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, petty-bourgeoisie and national capitalists in south Korea have common interests in the national-liberation people's democratic revolution against the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism and the fascist dictatorship of its minions.

This bespeaks that an objective condition exists in south Korea for welding all the patriotic political parties, social organizations, the masses of various strata and individual personages into an anti-U.S. united front for national salvation under the banner of anti-imperialism, anti-fascism and democratization.

Only when they are united in the anti-U.S. united front for national salvation, based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, can the masses of all walks of life in south Korea form a powerful political force capable of helping the main force in the revolution.

In order to successfully realize the anti-U.S. united front for national salvation at the present stage, it is particularly important to unite students firmly in the revolutionary ranks and draw close the organizational ties between them and the workers and peasants, the main revolutionary force.

The students form big, relatively well organized masses in south Korea. Most of them have come from the middle classes which are consistently threatened with economic bankruptcy owing to the oppression by the U.S. imperialists, landlords and comprador capitalists. They suffer much from the U.S. imperialists' policy of colonial slave education. As they have acquired scientific knowledge, they have a strong sense of justice and are sensitive to the trend of the times; they are also possessed of the anti-imperialist revolutionary idea and the inclination for the democratic revolution. So they play the role of bridge-layer between the workers and peasants and the revolutionary movement and, actually, they fight vigorously in the front rank of the struggle against imperialism and fascism and for democratization.

Uniting students in the revolutionary ranks and strengthening their organizational ties with workers and peasants, therefore, renders it possible to win broad sections of middle classes and strata over to the side of the revolution and successfully form an anti-U.S. united front for national salvation in south Korea. It also helps realize the correct leadership of the working class over the student movement, overcome the limitations of this movement and further develop the general movement of the south Korean people.

The great Leader of the revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, teaches that the preparation of a powerful revolutionary force in south Korea calls for an active mass struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The revolutionary forces can steadily grow in scope and strength only when a widespread mass struggle is unfolded. It is only amid the flames of an active revolutionary struggle that the political awakening of the popular masses is heightened and their organizational binding promoted, and the core ranks of the revolution expand and the militancy of the revolutionary organizations increases." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 89.)

Without struggle the revolutionary forces cannot grow. It is in the course of fighting that the masses come to see clearly the class enemy, the foe of the revolution, and the true nature of the reactionary social system, more deeply realize the need to put an end to this system, fully grasp the correctness of the revolutionary programme of the Marxist-Leninist Party, and further strengthen their revolutionary determination to devote themselves to the struggle for its materialization.

To win victory in the struggle against the enemy, the masses of the people should resist him with united force and for this they should solidly form their organization, rally themselves into it and further expand and strengthen mass organizations.

In the crucible of the mass struggle, the core revolutionary elements shape their firm revolutionary world outlook and grow into indomitable revolutionary fighters seasoned and tested. In the thick of the practical struggle, the Party organizations are also built up all the more qualitatively with the core revolutionary fighters, seasoned and tested, and are further expanded and strengthened. It is also in the course of struggle that the core revolutionary elements and Party organizations come to accumulate the experience in guiding the revolutionary movement and possess fine strategic and tactical leadership ability.

What is important in the correct strategic and tactical guidance of the mass struggle is to make a scientific analysis of the obtaining situation and put forth the fighting slogans suited to the requirements of the development of the revolution and the level of consciousness of the masses and correctly choose and combine the forms and methods of struggle—the political and economic struggles, the legal, semi-legal and illegal struggles, the violent and non-violent struggles, the large- and small-scale struggles—and thus actively push ahead with the revolutionary struggle.

The great strategic policy of preparing the powerful revolutionary forces in south Korea set forth by the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, is the embodiment in the present south Korean realities of the *Juche*-oriented policy of building the revolutionary forces, the original policy he laid down as early as the first days of his leadership of the Korean revolution.

Synthesized in it are the rich experiences gained in the protracted revolution in our country and in the national-liberation revolutionary movement in the colonies.

By setting forth the scientific policy, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the great Marxist-Leninist, has provided a programmatic guide to the south Korean revolutionaries and people so that they can build the powerful revolutionary forces at the earliest possible date, crush the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and win victory in the revolution. At the same time, he has given the weapon of victorious revolutionary struggle to the revolutionary peoples of the world, especially, to the peoples of colonies and semi-colonies and creatively developed and further enriched the Marxist-Leninist theory on preparing the revolutionary forces.

Li Jip

Towards High Eminence of Communism

Unggi county, North Hamgyong Province, is located in the north-eastern tip of our country. Covered with mountains, it has many swamps and marshes. Here the weather is very cold, and the wind blows so strong that a big sand-bank appears or disappears overnight.

Thanks to the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, such a county is advancing with confidence towards the high eminence of communism.

The Premier had long elaborated on a plan to set up a general farm on a county-wide scale. In March 1959, he visited Unggi county regardless of the cold weather. He first made a round of many villages, deep ravines and bogs here and then climbed up the Uamsan ridge where he glanced over the landscape of the county through his binoculars for a fairly long while.

He was lost in deep thought. Presently, he beckoned to the accompanying personnel to come near him.

Then he told them in a tone full of confidence:

"It is desirable to set up a big, general farm in Unggi county to turn its natural-economic conditions to good account for the development of the national economy."

The establishment of a county-wide farm would be meant to develop the nature for the welfare of the people through rational enlistment of production means, manpower and all other forces.

The Premier asked whether he could make a detour along the River Tuman-gang.

The accompanying personnel said in reply that there was a round-about way but it was so rugged that he had better not take it. They suggested going back straight, adding that it was lunch time.

However, he said he wanted to go round and got into the car.

When he arrived at the Nanchi plain, the Premier told them to raise many cows and sheep there. And at Sosura, he explained in detail the need to conduct fishing operations in a many-sided way and organize medium and small-scale fisheries.

The road began to get more rough at Sosura.

It might be difficult to drive a horse along this zigzag path, still more to drive a car.

Those accompanying the Premier said to him that the car would hardly pass through.

At this, he told them to show him the map. Pointing to a route along the River Tuman-gang marked on it, he said:

"Here is a course. We can take it, can't we? Why should we take only a smooth road when we've come to the countryside? In case the car gets stuck in the mud on the way, we will have to go even on foot. We must go to any place where the people live."

The car carrying the Premier headed for rural communities in Unggi county, following the way close to the River Tuman-gang. The road was very bumpy, and it seemed no car went through it before.

It happened when the car was driving near Pupo via Chosan-ri.

The car was moving slowly along the thawing muddy path. It got stuck in the mud at one point and halted.

The Premier got off the car. Smiling, he helped the suite members to push it forward.

To call on the people, the Premier drove miles and miles out of his way and now he joined in pulling the car out of the mire. Seeing this the accompanying personnel felt a lump in their throats with deep reverence for him.

The car arrived at Hongui from Pupo. After lunch, having taken no rest, the Premier went up a nearby mountain with a hunting gun slung across his shoulder.

Those accompanying him believed that he would take a short rest while hunting. But he did not.

The Premier called a consultative meeting in the evening when he came back. Here is what he remarked at that time:

"Unggi has many grounds for pasture, and so, milch cows should be raised extensively.... Here in Unggi the grass is found in great abundance. Up on the mountain, I saw that the old grass grew so thick, and I hardly walked ahead through the bushes."

The suite members had thought that he ascended the mountain just for hunting. Yet it was not simply for a hunting job. The Premier elbowed his way through the bushes until dusk. He wanted to study again for himself the local natural conditions and explore the area suitable for pasturing. Those who accompanied him were deeply touched by his lofty virtues. Their hearts swelled up with veneration for him.

At the close of the meeting, the Premier drew a large circle with a red pencil on the map of Unggi county and said to this effect:

...The orientation for forming a big, general farm in Unggi county consists in breeding milch cows to produce milk, butter and milk powder in plenty, turning out veal and duck meat in quantities and in developing fishing industry in combination with fresh water fish breeding and shallow-sea cultivation including oyster culture, shellfish and sea cucumber gathering...

When things turn that way, the people in Unggi county will be well off. They will be the first to enter the stage of communism....

Even after his visit to Unggi, the Premier took a series of measures to set up the county's general farm.

As taught by him, all villages, fishery offices and local industry factories in the county joined in the new general farm.

All the production means owned by the cooperative farms came under ownership by the whole people.

The county's general farm management committee was established in such a way that it could perform the functions of both a government organ and a production enterprise, managing all affairs related with agriculture, fisheries and industry and with education, culture and public health service.

Concerned about the work of the newly-formed county's general farm, the Premier dispatched a large number of technicians and management personnel to the farm and provided it with tractors, bulldozers, excavators, lorries and machine tools.

The county's general farm which exercises a unified control over all the equipment and labour force in the county concentrated its efforts on nature-remaking projects.

With the projects of 416 km-long dykes and drainages carried out in a few years, several thousand *chongbo* of farm land and pastures have been obtained, and the cultivated land and duck farms have been completely prevented from damages by flood.

The creation of shelter-belts in the areas along the River Tuman-gang and around the Pupo Duck Farm made much for the prevention of sand piles which had caused troubles.

Now the general farm has stock farms which specialize in raising milch cows, sheep, ducks, pigs and rabbits. It has also a milk-processing shop and a combined fodder-making shop.

As a result, swamps and marshes which had remained deserted for thousands of years have turned into ponds which abound with fish, into pastures which are alive with flocks of livestock.

The land, once barren, has become paddy or non-paddy fields which yield high, stable harvests every year.

In some ten years since its inception, the county's general farm has boosted its output 3 times in meat, over 30 times in milk, some 10 times in butter, more than 240 times in milk powder, 12 times in fresh water fish and nearly 10 times in grain.

The average income of the farmers in the county has increased more than five times in this period.

A great change has taken place in the ideology and morality of the people, too.

Industry, agriculture and fisheries have been closely interlinked, and the trait of mutual assistance has been displayed to a high degree.

In Unggi county today, plots of a new communist type bordered by high roads with a total length of 200 km. are being shaped and double shelter-belts created everywhere.

Comprehensive mechanization and overall chemicalization are being introduced in the standardized plots of 16 *chongbo* each.

The county's general farm is showing greater advantages from day to day. Whenever they think of this, the people in Unggi, deeply moved by the sagacity of the Premier's leadership in taking our people straightly along the highway towards the bright future of communism, extend unending thanks to him from the bottom of their hearts.

Pak Ju Sol

The Unggi General Farm raises many milch cows, upholding the teaching of the Leader

Land readjustment work is in full swing on the Kulpo plain, once marshy and now fertile

Korea's Commerce Develops Apace under the Leader's Wise Guidance

Korea's commerce is making progress day by day under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

Today a large number of stores are found in all the urban and rural areas of the country.

During the last decade, the retail turnover has nearly doubled and its qualitative composition improved considerably.

The supply of edible oil, meat and eggs has sharply increased in this period.

The problem of clothing for the people has been better met with a marked increase in the supply of various kinds of high quality clothing materials, footwear, underwear and sweaters and jackets. Clocks and watches, radios, T.V. sets and various other kinds of goods for cultural use and sewing machines, washing machines and other goods for domestic use are supplied in great quantity to meet the growing demand of the working people.

All the mass consumption goods supplied to our working people through the trading networks are products manufactured by our factories with domestic technique and raw materials and they cater to the tastes of our people. This signifies a powerful wherewithal, a reliable guarantee for the independent development of our socialist commerce.

All the successes made in commerce are attributable to the wise leadership and profound solicitude of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, who is always concerned for the betterment of the people's living. They constitute a striking demonstration of the inexhaustible vitality of our socialist commerce.

As regards the essence of socialist commerce Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, taught as follows:

"Socialist commerce is, in essence, supply service for the population. In order to improve the livelihood of the working people it is, therefore, very important to develop commerce."

Our socialist commerce, as supply service and political work, is of importance because the profound solicitude of the fatherly Leader for the betterment of the people's living reaches the people timely through it, which leads all our working people to ardently love the most superior socialist system in our country, struggle with all devotion for its further consolidation and development and the building of socialism and communism.

After liberation the Leader founded socialist commerce, a new type of commerce, and led it steadfastly along the path of victory in each period of the development of the revolution.

The Leader taught that one of the most important tasks arising in the solution of the question of commerce after socialist commerce held undivided sway was to establish a commodity supply system properly to adapt it to the nature of socialist commerce, and he founded a well-regulated commodity supply system capable of serving better for the people.

During the Seven-Year Plan, following the reorganization of the management system of industry and agriculture, the Leader took a revolutionary measure to establish a single state trading system by converting rural commerce into state commerce.

From the first days of the foundation of socialist commerce the Leader distributed the trading organs evenly in all urban and rural areas on the principle of placing them as close to the populated areas as possible and firmly built up material and technical foundations of commerce.

In our country today, goods are sold at uniform prices not only in urban areas but in mountainous regions far away from the production sites.

Our trading workers who enjoy the wise leadership and profound love of the Leader serve the people faithfully.

They are highly commended by the people for their active contribution to the systematic improvement of the living standards of the people.

Workers of the grocery stores are distributing various non-staple food made to order to houses in every morning and evening to help lessen the working women's burden of kitchen work, and the trading workers in the workers' settlements carry commodities to the spark-flying factories and plants, to the pits thousands of feet deep, to the tree-felling sites in deep mountains and to the deep sea. They serve the customers with sincerity.

The Leader spoke highly of the success made by our commercial workers and honoured them with many state decorations. He even reared them as deputies to people's assemblies and Labour Heroes.

Our commerce will make further progress in the Six-Year Plan period.

During the plan, the retail turnover will be more than doubled and radical improvement will be witnessed in the qualitative composition. The people will be supplied with an increased quantity of clothes, T.V. sets and other high-class goods of cultural use, ironware, electric washing machines, refrigerators, electric rice-cooking pots and other articles of domestic use.

Kim Jong Sin

Autumn Tree Planting in Full Swing

The mountains and rivers of our country are fast changing their looks under the wise leadership and minute guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

To translate into reality the far-reaching plan of the fatherly Leader for covering the mountains of the country with trees, the working people throughout the country have worked out detailed prospective plans in due consideration of the local peculiarities and are planting trees through a mass movement.

Ryanggang Province in the northern region of our country renowned for historic revolutionary battle sites, carried out in October the task of tree planting envisaged for the first two years of the Six-Year Plan, to cite an instance.

In the past one decade 800,000 *chongbo* of forests including 500,000 *chongbo* of forests of economic value have been newly created in our country, with the result that the mountains have been turned into solid bases for increased supply of raw materials of timber, fibre, paper-making and oil needful for socialist economic construction and betterment of the people's living conditions.

Winter Myongtae Catching Starts in Vast Fishing Grounds of East Sea of Korea

Winter Myongtae (a cod family fish) catching started in the vast fishing grounds of the East Sea.

The fleets of medium-size trawlers and universal fishing boats of the Sinpo Fishery Office, a leading fishing base of our country, which had pushed scientific fish shoal detection ahead of other work spotted Myongtae shoals on November 16. They went in hot pursuit and returned after several hours, each flying a big haul flag.

Meanwhile, the women workers of the fishery office who had been keeping all the unloading machines and equipment ready unloaded the whole catch within an hour so the fishing boats could leave immediately for new fishing.

That day the fishermen of the Sinpo Fishery Office caught more than 700 tons of Myongtae in the first round of their fishing battle. The fishermen of the boat "Unpa-san-ho" hauled over 50 tons of Myongtae per netting.

The victory won in the first Myongtae catching battle this year following the recent successful haul of over 1,000 tons above the plan in the sand-fish catching battle is attributable to the wise leadership and lofty virtues of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, who looks after the fishermen with a fatherly affection. It is also an expression of the ardent fidelity of the workers of the fishery office to the fatherly Leader who is deeply solicitous to provide more fish to the people.

Other fishery offices on the east coast also entered into the Myongtae catching battle.

The fishery offices in different parts of the country have made full preparations to raise the level of comprehensive mechanization in fish catching for the winter season, while vigorously pushing ahead with the work to put into practice the instructions of the Leader on equipping the fishing fleets with big-size, modernized and universal boats.

The Myongtae catching which begins at this time of the year on the East Sea of our country is of great significance in increasing the output of aquatic products.

With the advent of the Myongtae catching season, the state has taken all technical measures to catch more fish under a scientific fishing system and taken all steps to assist the fishermen through a mass movement.

Fishermen of the Sinpo Fishery Office have made a big haul in the first round of their Myongtae catching battle for winter

Our Sportsmen Demonstrate Their Skills at International Sports Contests

At A-A T.T. Friendship Invitation Tournament

Korean Table-Tennis Players Placed 1st in Mixed Doubles, Boys' and Girls' Singles and Men's Singles of Veteran Players and 2nd in Men's and Women's Teams

Sometime ago the Afro-Asian table-tennis friendship invitation tournament was held in Peking, China.

At the tournament, our men and women table-tennis players demonstrated fine technical skills they had improved in their day-to-day training under the profound solicitude and care of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people.

The team competetion began on November 3 and its finals took place on the afternoon of November 7. In the women's team competition, our girls fought against their Japanese rivals, who had come first at the 30th and 31st World Table-tennis Championships and won the team world title. They defeated the Japanese opponents 3:2, winning the second place. Our players were Cha Gyong Mi, O Yong Suk and Kim Chang Ae.

Meanwhile, our men players Pak Sin Il, Kim Yong Sam and Kim Chang Ho defeated the Chinese players 5:1 and won the runner-up place in the men's team events.

At the mixed doubles finals held on the evening of November 13 between Korean players Pak Sin Il and Pak Yong Ok and Japan's world famous players Mitsuru Kono and Mieko Fukuno, our players beat the Japanese opponents by a score of 3:1 to win the first place in the event.

Korea's young Yun Chol and Kim Chang Ae were placed first in the boys' and girls' singles, too.

Korean table-tennis coach Kim Jong Sun came first in the men's singles of veteran players.

Korea's Pak Sin Il was placed third in the men's singles and Pak Yong Ok second and Cha Gyong Mi and O Yong Suk third in the women's singles.

Korea's Pak Gil Du and Kim Gwang Bae won the third place in the men's doubles and O Yong Suk and Kim Chang Ae and Pak Yong Ok and Cheng Huae-ying (China) were placed third in the women's doubles.

In the whole course of the tournament, players of our country carried off altogether six trophy cups (first in four events and runner-up in two events) and 25 medals. Thus, they won the greatest number of cups and medals among the table-tennis players from 49 countries.

In World Calisthenic Championship

Korean Player Placed First in Rope Skipping

Korean players were loudly applauded by the audience when they skilfully made difficult and complex movements in individual and group events at the Fifth World Calisthenic Championships held in Havana, the capital of Cuba, for four days from November 11.

In the rope skipping Korea's Cho Sun Dok scored 18.95 points by demonstrating her refined technical skill and accurate, rhythmical movement and won the world championship.

Our player Choe Myong Sim was placed second in the same event and carried off the silver medal.

Korea's Cho Sun Dok came fifth in the ring event which was participated in by many world championship holders.

Friendship Visits

★ A government delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by Ion Pechan, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Romanian Socialist Republic, arrived here on November 9 by air to attend the second session of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technical Consultative Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

★ A delegation of the Japan-Korea Association headed by Tadashi Seki, Representative Director of the Gifu Prefectural Council of the Japan-Korea Association and Chief Secretary of the Gifu Prefectural Council for Helping in the Repatriation of Koreans, arrived here on November 9 by air for a visit to our country.

★ A government trade delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Dr. Emil Misovsky, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the CSR, arrived in Pyongyang on November 9 by air to sign a 1972 agreement on commodity delivery and payments between our country and Czechoslovakia.

★ An Italian women delegation headed by Julienne Dal Pozzo, Executive Member of the Italian Women's Union and editor of Italian women's journal **Noi Donne**, arrived in Pyongyang on November 9 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

★ **Japanese scholar** Prof. Akira Nomoto, Member of the Executive Council of the International Federation of Automatic Control, arrived here on November 9 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Automation Society of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea.

★ A Soviet acrobatic troupe headed by A.A. Avakov, Director of the Astrakhan Acrobatic Theatre, arrived in Pyongyang on November 9 by air for a visit to our country under the 1971 plan for cultural exchange between Korea and the Soviet Union.

★ A delegation of the Peru-Korea Friendship Association headed by Jenaro Carnero Checa, General Secretary of the Peru-Korea Friendship Association, Chairman of the Peruvian Journalists Union and Vice-President of the International Organisation of Journalists, arrived in Pyongyang on November 12 by train for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korea-Latin America Friendship Association.

★ A government trade delegation of Bulgaria headed by Yanko Chivkov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the Bulgarian People's Republic, returned home a few days ago by air after a visit to our country.

★ Ibrahim Sorson Conteh, Ambassador of Sierra Leone to the Republic of Guinea who had been visiting our country left Pyongyang on November 10 by air.

★ D. Sianimbeu, Representative of the "Study Group of the Works and Revolutionary Activities of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of Asian, African and Latin American students studying in Europe, left Pyongyang on November 10 by plane after winding up his visit to our country.

★ A delegation of teachers of history of the German Democratic Republic headed by Prof. and Dr. Hans Piazza, Director of the Department of History of the Karl Marx University in Leipzig, left Pyongyang on November 10 by plane after visiting our country under the 1971 plan for cultural exchange between our country and the German Democratic Republic.

★ A women's basketball team of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic which had been visiting our country left for home on November 11 by air.

★ Salah El Ayoubie, Chief of the Printing Department of the Egyptian publishing house Akbar El Yom, Abdel Hamid Abdel Nabi, Chief of the Foreign Department of the Egyptian newspaper **Al Goumhouria**, and Said Nemat Allah, Chief of the Foreign Section of the Egyptian weekly **Aker Saa**, left Pyongyang on November 11 by air after visiting our country.

★ A journalists delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Klaus Steiniger, Chief of the Foreign Affairs Section of the **Neues Deutschland**, organ of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, left here on November 11 by plane after a visit to our country.

★ A government friendship mission of the Kingdom of Afghanistan with Mohammad Osman Sidki, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Afghanistan to China, as its head, which arrived in Pyongyang on November 9 left here on November 13 by train after winding up its visit to our country.

Ninth Meeting of Preliminary Talks Held between North and South Korean Red Cross Organisations

The ninth meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organisations was held on November 19 in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom, drawing the keen interest and deep attention of the entire compatriots in the north and the south.

The meeting continued discussion on the agenda of the full-dress talks which had been deadlocked since the sixth meeting.

As was reported, the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, deeply concerned about the misfortunes and sufferings our compatriots had been undergoing owing to the territorial division and national split, made it clear already at the first meeting of the preliminary talks that the agenda-items of the full-dress talks should be such questions as free travel and mutual visit between the families, relatives and friends living separated in the north and the south, free postal exchange between them and the finding out of those families divided in the north and the south and arrangement of their meeting. Then it exerted all sincere efforts to have its proposal adopted without modification as the agenda of the full-dress talks.

But, the south Korean side attempted to limit the discussion at the full-dress talks only to the "split families" and exclude free visits and postal exchange. They argued that "to search for the split families" alone was the "duty and supreme goal of the Red Cross" and that the characteristics of the Red Cross work were to give "urgent relief," talking about some sort of "order." They even insisted that the work of "finding out the split families" should be conducted "stage by stage."

Thanks to the consistent and sincere efforts of our side, however, the south Korean side came to admit at the 8th meeting of the preliminary talks held on November 11 that the question of alleviating the sufferings of relatives and friends, along with the question concerning the families living separated in the north and the south, could not be excluded from the objects of the Red Cross work. Yet, the south Korean side did not accept the fair proposal of our side on the pretext that it "lacks experience and strength" for such a job.

The ninth meeting was declared open by Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side. Pointing out that repeated discussions were deepening mutual understanding between the north and south Korean Red Cross delegates, bringing them gradually to a common point, he urged the south Korean side once again to make a resolute decision to accept the just proposal of our side on the agenda of the full-dress talks and correctly set the agenda of the full-dress talks to lessen as early as possible the sufferings of all the families, relatives and friends living separated in the north and the south.

But, the south Korean side repeated its insistence, by saying that "to search for the split families" alone is the most "pressing" question. It argued about "urgent relief" and "urgent rescue" as it did at the previous meetings, refusing to give an affirmative reply to the question of including relatives and friends in the subject of discussion at the full-dress talks. It even uttered: "We should not be stingy in fixing the scope of families at the full-dress talks."

The south Korean side tried to justify its unreasonable insistence, saying that as the work was "the first one" and lacked "experience," it should be done "minutely and carefully" and that an "entangled thread would be still more entangled if one pulls it all at once."

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of our side, pointing to the present situation in our country where not only the families but the relatives and friends, torn apart in the north and the south, were undergoing sufferings, stressed that we must not shut our eyes at the sufferings of the relatives and friends, only alleviating the sufferings of the families.

Our side thought over what should be done to solve at an early date with the efforts of our nation the question of alleviating the sufferings of the relatives and friends, not to speak of those of families living separated in the north and the south, and contemplated from various angles the way for its solution, he said. He solemnly declared that the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society, proceeding from deep national consciousness and an ardent compatriotic love and humanitarian spirit, was ready to closely cooperate with the south Korean side to realise free travel and mutual visit between the families, relatives and friends living separated in the north and the south and free postal exchange between them and to search for the families split in the north and the south and arrange their meeting.

He continued:

We are not officials of the Red Cross organizations of other nations but Red Cross officials of our nation, courageous, resourceful and talented and kind-hearted. Furthermore, what we are dealing with at present is not a question of alleviating the sufferings of other nations but a question of mitigating the sufferings of our nation living separated in the north and the south of our land.

We the Red Cross organisations of the north and the south, therefore, can certainly cooperate with each other to simultaneously lessen as early as possible the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends living separated in the north and the south and are duty-bound to do so.

Noting that the humanitarian principle of the Red Cross calls for "relieving all people of their sufferings as a basic duty" and alleviating people's sufferings, offering various services and cooperation, head of our delegation Kim Tae Hui declared: why then shouldn't we Red Cross officials of the same nation cooperate with each other?

Recalling that now the south Korean people are raising their voices for the success of the talks with their insistence that the delegates of the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations should endeavour to solve the problems in accordance with the "opinion of the masses," proceeding from the stand that "they are of the same nation," head of the delegation Kim Tae Hui stressed: We believe that if the north and south Korean Red Cross officials who are fellow-countrymen consult open-heartedly and cooperate with each other, paying heed to the just demand of the people, they will be able to discharge the heavy national duty of mitigating the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south.

He went on to say:

Your side is arguing that it would be difficult to do the job of alleviating the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends separated in the north and the south at one time because of the lack of "experience." But, we think it is quite possible.

If we believe in our own strength, boldly think and boldly tackle the job of solving the questions posed by the realities of our country and our people, we can surely solve them and, at the same time, accumulate experience in the course of such practical activities.

The key to the solution of the problems is that we the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, deeply conscious of the heavy responsibility and mission we have assumed before our nation, should jointly undertake the job of simultaneously alleviating the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and the south, proceeding from the lofty compatriotic love and the spirit of humanitarianism.

The DPRK Red Cross Society assures that from the compatriotic, humanitarian Red Cross spirit, it will help and assist, by all means and methods, the south Korean side, no matter what difficult question may crop up before it in the work for the solution of the question of simultaneously alleviating the sufferings of the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and the south, he said.

He stated: The concrete problems related to this may be discussed at the full-dress talks after the agenda of the full-dress talks are adopted as proposed by our side.

It is the work of the masses themselves to alleviate the sufferings of our nation torn apart in the north and the south; it is an issue that should be solved not by the efforts of one or two persons but by the efforts of the masses of the people in cooperation with us the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations and, if we do so, we can certainly carry out the work, the head of the delegation of our side noted, and stressed:

If we the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations make concerted efforts to discharge the heavy yet honourable duty we have assumed before our nation, the entire people and the whole nation including the political parties and public organizations of the north and the south will come out to help us in carrying out this important work of our nation.

That day, the two sides, explaining in detail their views on each item of the agenda, deepened mutual understanding. But no agreement was reached on the agenda of the full-dress talks.

Recalling the fact that two months had already passed since the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations had started talks for the first time after 26 years and that the next meeting would be the 10th meeting, head of the delegation of our side Kim Tae Hui, authorized by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, informed the south Korean side that it invites the Vice-Presidents, Chief of the Secretariat and Director of the Working Department of the Secretariat for Talks of the South Korean Red Cross Society and chief delegate, delegates and suite members of the delegation of the South Korean Red Cross Society to a luncheon to be arranged by the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the time of the 10th meeting of the preliminary talks.

The south Korean side expressed thanks for the invitation and said that it would reply through the direct telephone.

It was agreed to hold the 10th meeting of the preliminary talks on November 24.

"Diet Members Union For Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship" Inaugurated in Japan

The "Diet Members Union for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship" (tentative name), a supra-partisan organisation of Japanese diet members, was inaugurated in Tokyo on November 16 for the purpose of promoting friendship between Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and normalizing relations between the two countries, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

Embraced in this Union are more than 250 members of the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors of Japan—the whole members of both Houses from the Japan Communist Party and the Japan Socialist Party, the whole members belonging to the "Two-Chamber Club" of the House of Councillors and part of the members of both Houses from the Komei Party, the Democratic Socialist Party and the Liberal Democratic Party.

The inaugural meeting was held at the No.2 diet members hall of the House of Representatives of Japan in Tokyo with the attendance of more than 80 representatives of political parties.

The meeting was presided over by Seiichi Tagawa, member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party.

Tsunehiko Antaku, member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party, made a report at the meeting.

According to the report, the "Diet Members Union for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship" (tentative name), a supra-partisan organisation of Japanese diet members, was formally established that day through the meeting of promoters held on October 14 and the subsequent general meeting of the members of the Preparatory Committee for the Formation of the Union.

The draft "Rules of the Diet Members Union for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship" was submitted to the meeting by Yasuyuki Okimoto, member of the House of Representatives from the Komei Party. The meeting discussed the Rules and adopted them with unanimous approval.

The 14-article Rules stipulate that the Union shall be called the "Diet Members Union for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship" (tentative name) and that the purpose of the work of the Union is to "promote friendship between Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and establish diplomatic relations."

To achieve this purpose, the Rules provide for the promotion of exchange with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in various fields, economic, cultural, art, sports, scientific and technical, the activity for the continuation of the repatriation of the Korean citizens in Japan and their freedom of visit to their homeland, the defence of their democratic, national rights and life, the active support to the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the publication of the organ of the Union.

Officials of the Union were elected at the meeting.

Chuji Kuno, member of the House of Representatives from the Liberal Democratic Party, was elected Acting Chairman, and Acting Chairman Chuji Kuno, Kaku Ashika, member of the House of Councillors from the Japan Socialist Party, Zentaro Taniguchi, member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Communist Party, Yasuyuki Okimoto, member of the House of Representatives from the Komei Party, Ryo Moji, member of the House of Representatives from the Democratic Socialist Party, and Kazuhiko Nozue, member of the House of Councillors belonging to the "Two-Chamber Club" were elected Vice-Chairmen.

Twentythree directors, 11 permanent directors and 6 secretaries were also elected.

Tsunehiko Antaku, member of the House of Representatives from the Japan Socialist Party, was elected director of the Secretariat of the Union.

Read out at the meeting were congratulatory messages from the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and public organisations of the DPRK. The meeting unanimously adopted a declaration before it closed.

The declaration expressed regret over the fact that Japan which should deeply repent of her long colonial rule in Korea is driving the Korean citizens in Japan into a difficulty and persistently pursuing a policy of opposing the establishment of friendly relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and stressed that the "Diet Members Union for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship" would strive to create conditions for the improvement of relations between the two countries in view of the general situation and consolidate them.

Reactionary Nature of Ideological and Cultural Invasion of South Korea by U.S. Imperialism

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, said as follows:

"The imperialists led by U.S. imperialism craftily manoeuvre to obliterate the national culture of other countries, paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit, and demoralize and degenerate people through cultural infiltration. One of the salient examples is the ideological and cultural infiltration by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists into south Korea." ("Report on the Work of the Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea," p. 53.)

The U.S. imperialists, the sworn enemy of the Korean people, are working hard to step up their ideological and cultural infiltration into south Korea as a link in the whole chain of their colonial enslavement policy toward it with a view to dominating the spiritual world of the south Korean people.

By intensifying their ideological and cultural infiltration the U.S. imperialist aggressors also try to justify their aggressive policy, lay the ideological groundwork for their colonial rule over south Korea and make the south Korean people their meek colonial slaves.

The main object of such infiltration by U.S. imperialist aggressors is to inspire the ideas of "anti-communism" and America-worship and flunkeyism towards it, using the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a band of wicked quislings, as a legal instrument and a guide for it.

The U.S. imperialists resort to all conceivable trickeries to further their policy of aggression and war on the one hand and cover it up on the other; in this they employ "anti-communism" as a major politico-ideological means.

Under the cloak of "anti-communism" the American imperialist aggressors keep south Korea under their occupation for 26 years and maintain their rule over it as a colonial military base.

The "anti-communist" propaganda the U.S. imperialists carry on is aimed at defaming and impairing the socialist system established in the northern half of our Republic and its great vitality so as to keep the south Korean people from the splendid reality of the daily prospering northern half and, at the same time, embellishing their occupation of south Korea and their colonial enslavement policy and justifying the traitorous acts of the south Korean puppets.

As the south Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-puppet struggle showed an upswing trend and their colonial rule underwent a still more serious crisis in recent years the U.S. imperialists and their stooges have carried on the "anti-communist" campaign more frantically than ever.

The U.S. imperialists are also working knavishly to spread U.S.-worship and flunkeyism toward it among the south Korean people.

They advertize their most anti-popular social system as an "ideal" one and the rotten "Yankee culture" as a progressive one, and describe their country now on the decline as a "strong nation" and a "helper."

By so doing, they try to spread Americanophobia to weaken the anti-U.S. struggle of the south Korean people and create an illusion about themselves and, at the same time, to cover up their colonial enslavement policy in south Korea and justify its evil aftermath.

One of the important aspects of their ideological and cultural infiltration into south Korea is that they try to obliterate the national culture and spread the decadent "Yankee culture" and the "Yankee way of life."

From the outset of their occupation of south Korea the U.S. imperialists followed the policy of spreading among the south Korean people the "Yankee culture" and "Yankee way of life," such as mammonism based on extreme selfishness, misanthropy, pillage, deception and fraudulence, depravity, debauchery and eroticism, in an attempt to rub out the inherent national culture, paralyze the people's consciousness of national independence and their revolutionary spirit, demoralize and degenerate them. These years this policy has assumed a more vicious and crafty nature.

At present, the U.S. imperialists use such a sly artifice as to bring the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to advocate the policy of "Koreanizing" the reactionary Yankee and European cultures, distorting and profaning everything national and patriotic. This is connected with the fact that more and more south Korean people are coming out to defend and develop the national culture and beautiful customs and good manners, opposing and rejecting the decadent, fin-de-siecle "Yankee culture" and "Yankee way of life."

The U.S. imperialists leave no stone unturned in spreading such aggressive, decadent ideas and culture.

They use, as a tool for ideological and cultural invasion, the "ministry of culture and information" and "ministry of education" of the south Korean puppet government plus various educational and propaganda media under its control.

The U.S. imperialists also keep in south Korea a number of on-the-spot ruling apparatuses such as the "U.S. embassy" and, under it, the "U.S. information service" and the "U.S. education commission."

Having set up such an integrate system of ideological and cultural aggression, they use primarily the educational institutions of south Korea as an important means for the purpose.

The American imperialists see to it that more hours are allotted to instruction on "anti-communist" subjects at schools of all levels. In addition to this, the "anti-communist" military education, "moral education" and religious education are conducted.

The Yankee imperialist aggressors regard the "exchange of personnel" as another important means for ideological and cultural invasion.

They are frequenting south Korea on the plea of "exchange of personnel" and "cultural exchange" which are effected under such names as "advisory group," "inspection group," "mission" and "exchange professor." In 1968 alone their number ran into more than 72,000.

All the high-ranking officials of the south Korean puppet government and educational and cultural institutions were trained in the United States thoroughly with the anti-communist ideas and the ideas of America-worship and flunkeyism toward it.

Moreover, the U.S. imperialist aggressors have all the propaganda media in south Korea such as publication, film, radio, music and dance under their thumb, and use them as the major means for propagation of the "Yankee culture" and the "Yankee way of life."

In 1967 they allotted 40 per cent of the total broad-casting hours of the "First Seoul Broadcasting Station" controlled by the south Korean puppet government to the diffusion of the "Yankee culture" and brought in 120,000 copies of reactionary publications full of vulgar, erotic, murderous and detective stories.

In 1968 the American gangster films held 84 per cent of the imported foreign films in south Korea.

Besides, the "peace service corps," a band of spies of the U.S. imperialist aggressors, penetrate into south Korea under the masks of "peace" and "service" and this is another important tool for the ideological and cultural invasion of south Korea.

Due to the artful ideological and cultural invasion of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressors, at present our inherent national culture is wantonly trampled underfoot in south Korea and the rotten "Yankee culture" hold sway there, corroding the spiritual world of the south Korean people.

Little wonder that in south Korea utmost selfishness and mammonism prevail as a social trend, theft, robbery and outrages are rampant, to say nothing of the irregularities and corruption of the officials of the puppet government, and "bogus" things lord it over.

As seen above, the U.S. imperialists use ideological and cultural infiltration as one of the major means for their colonial policy and as a guide to their invasion of south Korea.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors, however, can never dominate the spiritual world of the south Korean people, no matter what crafty method they may employ for ideological and cultural invasion.

In order to ward off the infiltration of the decadent and degenerated "Yankee culture" and save the national culture which has been trampled underfoot by the U.S. imperialists for 26 years, it is imperative to smash the U.S. imperialists' policy of ideological and cultural invasion, put an end to their colonial rule and wipe out the Pak Jung Hi puppet blackguards.

The south Korean people, who have keenly realized the reactionary nature of the vicious ideological and cultural invasion by U.S. imperialism, now keep up a stauncher struggle to completely get rid of the ideas of "anti-communism," U.S.-worship and flunkeyism towards it, imposed by the U.S. imperialists, and of their influence, oppose their policy of colonial enslavement education and defend our inherent national culture, laudable customs and good manners against the penetration of the "American way of life," holding high the banner of anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle.

Kim Byong Sam

South Korea Land of Darkness

It is reported in a recent issue of a south Korean paper that a coal-miner in Nyongwol county, Kangwon Province of south Korea, breathed his last as soon as he was carried to a hospital on the backs of his colleagues. At the last moment of his life, the collier left the following words full of pathos:

"It is four or five years since the doctor diagnosed my case as tuberculosis. Often I vomitted blood and breathed hard. But, I worked. If I hadn't worked, who would have fed my children? There was no help for it. My death will leave my six families on the heap of debts. My son stays away from school, unable to pay tuition fee and other impositions. Even at this moment when I am dying, my wife cannot come to see me, for she cannot cover the travelling expense...." He could say no more.

The coal-miner himself had known that the end of his life was nearing. But he had dragged himself to the work site to do hard toil until the day of his death, because he had to feed the six mouths. To this poor miner who writhed in the agony of hunger and privation all his life, a disastrous thing happened even after his death.

The mine owner blinded by money-making did not hand over the corpse to the bereaved families till the passage of several days simply because they did not pay the doctor's fee for the dead. This pitiful case which one cannot hear without curse and wrath raises a corner of the curtain to show the deplorable reality of south Korean society borne by the vicious colonial rule of the U.S. imperialist aggressors in south Korea.

* * *

Flood victims in South Kyongsang Province, a report from Seoul said, are now undergoing untold hardships in the grip of hunger and diseases, exposed to the cold, which is an outcome of the anti-popular policy of the U.S. imperialists and their despicable lackeys, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

For three months they have not been able to afford provisions and they live in the flood-hit area, shabbily clothed. More and more of them fall ill for lack of nourishment. Still worse, infectious diseases are prevalent; many of the cases drop in a faint and lose their precious lives, unable to have even a bowl of thin gruel, let alone taking a dose of medicine. Such pitiable scenes occur in an unbroken chain.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique pay no heed to them. Faithfully following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression, they persist in war preparations and indulge in the extortion of the people.

* * *

According to reports from south Korea, fiendish drivers of the U.S. imperialist aggression army brutally ran over two children in Inchon and Kimpo, Kyonggi Province.

At about 5 on the afternoon of September 24, Perry Shedeney belonging to a transportation unit of the U.S. imperialist aggression army ruthlessly drove his car over a seven-year-old girl, Cho Son Hui, who was playing on the roadside in Hyosong-dong, Puk-ward, Inchon.

Prior to this, Chelle James, a brute of the U.S. imperialist aggression army, ran his vehicle over a Korean boy, Kim Chong Gyu, aged 7, in Kimpo sub-county, Kimpo county, and injured him seriously.

The wolfish U.S. imperialists who are fully accustomed to piracy and obsessed with misanthropy commit murder and violence just for fun almost every day in all parts of south Korea. Such diabolical barbarities of the wolfish U.S. imperialists, our sworn enemy, arouse greater national indignation and hatred on the part of the south Korean people who are raising higher the flames of the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle, fully aware that they can never live with the enemy under the same sky. They also further strengthen the fighting will and determination of the south Korean people to sweep away the aggressors.

Yankee beasts kill Korean children just for fun
Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

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